ग्रामीण विकास से संबंधित जानकारी के प्रचार पर

व्यय की गई राशि

922. **श्री राम जेठमलानी** :

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :

क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच हैं कि ग्रामीण विकास के लिए आबंटित वार्षिक बजट का एक भाग ग्रामीण विकास से संबंधित आवश्यक जानकारी के प्रचार के प्रयोजार्थ आबंटित किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1992-93, 1993-94 और 1994-95 के दौरान सूचना के प्रचार पर कितनी-कितनी राशि व्यय की गई;

(ग) क्या चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 1995-96 के दौरान भी इस मद के अंतर्गत राशि निर्धारित की गई है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो निर्धारित राशि कितनी है; और

(ड) प्रचार सामग्री तैयार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित उद्देश्य और आधार क्या-क्या है?

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) (श्री उत्तमभाई एच.पटेल) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) सूचना के प्रचार के लिए खर्च की गई राशि के ब्यौरे नीचे दिए गए है:

वर्ष	राशि (रुपये लाख में)
1992-93	28.00 रुपए
1993-94	43.00 रुपए
1994-95	664.00 रुपए

(ग) और (घ) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 1995-96 के दौरान इस मंत्रालय की विभिन्न कार्यक्रम मदों के अन्तर्गत 2248.00 लाख रुपए की राशि आबंटित की गई।

(ड) इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य टी.वी., आकाशवाणी, प्रेस, प्रिंट मीडिया, बाहय प्रचार, गीत एवं नाटक, बहु प्रचार अभियानों के माध्यम से अन्तर वैयक्तिक संचार, इत्यादि संचार माध्यमों की मार्फत जागरूकता सृजन, सूचनाओं का प्रसार करना और लक्षित समूहों को सक्रिय बनाना है।

Plans for Special Rice Production

923. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the plan for special rice production in the country particularly in the State of Punjab;

(b) whether it is a fact that Special Rice Production Programme has :ieen implemented in Punjab;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the central assistance rendered for the purposes in the State for special rice production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN): (a) For increasing the production of cereals including rice, a Centrally Sponsored Integrated Cereal Development Programme in Wheat Based Cropping System Areas (ICDP — Wheat) is being implemented in the State of Punjab. For propogating the improved production technology of rice and other cereals, field demonstrations and farmers trainings are being organised through the above said Scheme. Besides, for motivating the farmers to use inputs, incentives are also being provided on certified seeds of rice and other cereals, improved farm implements, sprinkler sets etc.

(b) and (c) The Special Rice Production Programme which was implemented in the Eastern Region of the country during 1985-86 to 1989-90 did not cover the State of Punjab.

(d) Question does not a rise.

Liberalisation of Milk and Milk Procurement Order

924. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) since when Liberalisation was initiated in respect of Milk and Milk Procurement Order (MMPO) and reasons therefore:

(b) what is the fate of milk procuring units that started during liberalised period;

(c) how many of them have been denied registration under MMPO;

(d) what is the justification for not registering those units which came up during liberalized period; and

(e) since when the necessity of obtaining licence for processing milk was discontinued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHO. AYUB KHAN) (a) The Milk and Milk Product Order (MMPO), promulgated in 1992 has been in effect since then and so far, no changes have been made to this order which would amount to liberalisation of any of the substantive provisions of it.

(b) to (d) Milk processing units which started prior to the introduction of MMPO are not exempt from the requirement of registration under the provisions of MMPO.

(e) The compulsory licensing in respect of milk product manufacturing units was discontinued in July 1991, when licensing was abolished for several sectors of industry.

दालों के उत्पादन के लिए जाम्बिया, आस्ट्रेलिया और तुर्की के साथ बातचीत

925. **श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज** : क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जाम्बिया, आस्ट्रेलिया और तुर्की की सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ इन देशों में भूमि पट्टे पर लेने और उस पर दालों का उत्पादन करने के लिए बातचीत हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को उनसे बातचीत शुरू करने से पहले इन देशों में दालों की उपज के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी प्राप्त हो गई थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन देशों में दालों की प्रति हेक्टेयर उपज कितनी है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद अयूब खान) : (क) तथा (ख) दालों के उत्पादन के लिये विदेशों से भूमि पट्टे पर लिये जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता है।

Dependency in the producton of chemical fertilizers

926. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA:
SHRI ISH DUTT YADAV:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is dependent on other countires in the production of chemical fertilizers; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make India self-reliant in the matter of chemical fertilizers, and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) Of the three main fertilizer nutrients required for agriculture, namely, nitrogen, phosphate and potash, indigenous raw materials are available mainly for nitrogen. The policy of self-sufficiency in fertilizers, therefore, has relevance in the context of nitrogenous fertilizers, which are largely based on indigenous feedstocks. At present, the country is self-sufficient to the extent ol about 84% in the case of nitrogen.

As regards phosphate, the constraints in domestic availability of raw materials do not permit self-sufficiency in production. Since indigenous rock phosphate supplies only meet about 5% of the total requirement, phosphatic fertilizers produced in the country are substantially based on imported raw materials and intermediates. Moreover, because of these inherent handicaps, the cost of production of indigenous phosphatic fertilizers is generally high in relation to the imported finished products. At present, the import dependence in respect of finished phosphatic fertilizers is to the extent of 13%

There are no known and commercially exploitable reserves of potash in the country and per force, the entire requirement of these fertilizers is met through imports. Apart from direct application, imported potash is used by the indigenous manufacture)s for making complex fertilizers.

Under the Industrial Policy of July 1991, the fertilizer industry has been delicensed. At present, the installed capacity in the country is 93.06 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 2S.22 lakh tonnes of phosphate. Currently, a number of projects are under implementation and on completion, these projects will contribute an additional 15.74 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 0.31 lakh tonnes of phosphate. A number of other projects have also been identifed for implementation.